

**SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA INTERGOVERNMENTAL
TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER**

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2013

**Southern California Intergovernmental Training and Development Center
Financial Statements
June 30, 2013**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Independent Auditor's Report.....	1
Management's Discussion and Analysis.....	3
Basic Financial Statements:	
Government-wide Financial Statements	
Statement of Net Position.....	8
Statement of Activities.....	9
Fund Financial Statements	
Balance Sheet – Governmental Fund.....	10
Reconciliation of the Governmental Fund Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position	11
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Governmental Fund	12
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance of the Governmental Fund to the Statement of Activities	13
Notes to Basic Financial Statements.....	14
Required Supplemental Information:	
Budgetary Comparison Schedule – General Fund.....	27



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Directors
Southern California Intergovernmental Training
and Development Center
San Diego, California

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and the major fund of the Southern California Intergovernmental Training and Development Center ("ITDC") as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise ITDC's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and the major fund of ITDC as of June 30, 2013 and the respective changes in financial position for the fiscal year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in note 1 to the basic financial statements effective July 1, 2012, the ITDC adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 60, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Service Concession Arrangements*, Statement No. 61, *The Financial Reporting Entity: Omnibus*, an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 34, GASB Statement No. 62, *Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance Contained in Pre-November 30, 1989 FASB and AICPA Pronouncements*, and GASB Statement No. 63, *Financial Reporting of Deferred Outflows of Resources, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position*. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) on pages 3 to 7, the Budgetary Comparison Schedule of the General Fund on page 27 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 16, 2013, on our consideration of ITDC's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the ITDC's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Moss, Levy & Hartzheim

Moss, Levy & Hartzheim, LLP
Culver City, California
December 16, 2013



**SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA INTERGOVERNMENTAL TRAINING & DEVELOPMENT CENTER
(DBA: REGIONAL TRAINING CENTER)**

Management's Discussion & Analysis
For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the RTC's basic financial statements. The RTC's basic financial statements are comprised of three components: (1) Government-wide financial statements, (2) Fund financial statements, and (3) Notes to the basic financial statements. Required Supplementary Information is included in addition to the basic financial statements.

The RTC basic financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the government activities and the major fund of RTC as of June 30, 2013. The respective changes in financial position for the fiscal year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Government-wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the full accrual basis of accounting for all RTC activities. The statement of net position presents information on all RTC assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net position. Net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. The net position on June 30, 2013 are \$1,118,467, with the increase of \$64,880 over the prior year.

The statement of activities presents information showing how the RTC's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of the related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods such as revenues pertaining to uncollected cash and expenses pertaining to earned but unused vacation and sick leave.

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements are prepared using the modified accrual basis of accounting. Expenditures are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred and revenues are recorded when received in cash, unless they are measurable and available to finance RTC's operations at the normal time of receipt.

The fund financial statements consist of the following: the governmental funds balance sheet and the statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between the governmental funds and governmental activities.

Fund balances are presented in the following categories: non-spendable, restricted, committed, assigned and unassigned. When there is an expenditure incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available, RTC considers restricted funds to have been spent first. When there is an expenditure incurred for purposes for which committed, assigned, or unassigned fund balance is available, RTC considers spending first out of committed funds, then assigned funds, and finally unassigned funds. As of June 30, 2013, all funds are in the RTC are unassigned general fund. The unassigned general fund balance as of June 30, 2013 is \$395,797.

As of June 30, 2013, RTC has unearned revenue of \$758,911. The balance related to the revenue that has not been received within 60 days following fiscal year end.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

The notes to the basic financial statements provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

Required Supplementary Information (other than MD&A)

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report presents certain required supplementary information concerning the RTC's general fund budgetary comparison schedule.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE RTC'S GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Analysis of Net Position

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. For the RTC, assets exceed liabilities by \$1,118,467 at the close of the current fiscal year.

The portion of the RTC's net investment in capital asset is minimal, \$7,379. The majority of RTC net position is comprised of accounts receivable, \$924,506.

Agency	Total
COUNTY	3,025
CSP-HT	9,568
HHSA	12,230
PAC	7,845
POST	498,255
PROBATION	(139)
RCS	20,634
STC	38,062
VAWA	335,026
GRAND TOTAL	\$ 924,506

Change in Net Position

	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>
Cash in Treasury		\$ 334,329
Cash in bank WF	26,843	68,065
Accounts receivable	1,750,738	924,506
Due from County of SD	65,155	-
Long term capital assets	69,954	69,954
Accumulated depreciations	(60,415)	(62,575)
Total Assets	<u>\$ 1,852,275</u>	<u>\$ 1,334,279</u>
Overdraft cash in Treasury	115,752	
Accounts payable	630,935	166,271
Accrued payroll	7,920	5,921
ST Liab. on compensated absences payable		12,209
LT Liab. on compensated absences payabl	44,081	31,411
Total Liabilities	<u>\$ 798,688</u>	<u>\$ 215,812</u>
Net investment in capital assets	9,539	7,379
Unrestricted	<u>1,044,048</u>	<u>1,111,088</u>
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 1,053,587</u>	<u>\$ 1,118,467</u>

Analysis of Change in Net Position

The RTC'S net position is increased by \$64,880 during the current fiscal year. It has 6% of the total increase in net position of the RTC.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE RTC'S FUNDS

Governmental Funds

The focus of the RTC's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the RTC's financing requirements. In particular, unreserved fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

On June 30, 2013, the RTC's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$395,797, a decrease of \$413,268 in comparison with the prior year. The fund balances are all unreserved funds, which are available to meet the RTC's current and future needs. The reason for the decrease of the fund balance was an increase of unearned revenue of \$479,847. It's caused by the delay in POST and VAWA grant checks issued to our agency, which comprised more than 95% of the unearned revenues.

Revenues: Governmental Funds

	2012	% of Total	2013	% of Total	Change
POST class	\$ 2,480,084	43%	\$ 2,199,080	50%	\$ (281,004)
Admin contracts	\$ 2,672,041	46%	\$ 2,336,584	54%	\$ (335,457)
Other contracts	\$ 179,511	3%	\$ 301,462	7%	\$ 121,951
Interest	\$ 336	0%	\$ 899	0%	\$ 563
Change in unearned revenue	461,877	8%	(479,847)	-11%	\$ (941,724)
Total Revenues	\$ 5,793,849	100%	\$ 4,358,178	100%	\$ (1,435,671)

Revenues for governmental functions totaled \$4,358,178 in fiscal year 2012-2013, which represents a decrease of \$1,435,671, or 25% from fiscal year 2011-2012. The changes are primarily due to the reduction of the contract revenue over \$400,000 for HHSA and approximately \$300,000 on POST contracts. There is a net change in unearned revenue of over \$900,000.

The following table presents expenditures by types compared to prior year amounts for all governmental funds:

Expenditures: Governmental Funds

	2012	% of Total	2013	% of Total	Change
Salaries & benefits	\$ 756,802	14%	\$ 718,042	15%	\$ (38,760)
Professional services	4,505,737	85%	4,045,038	85%	(460,699)
Other expenses	36,945	1%	8,366	0%	(28,579)
Expenditures	\$ 5,299,484	100%	\$ 4,771,446	100%	\$ (528,038)

The decrease in expenditures is largely in the program services.

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds

Net change in fund balance - governmental fund	\$ (413,268)
Long term capital assets	\$ -
CY depreciation expense	(2,160)
Net	(2,160)
Current year deferred liabilities -	
Prior year deferred liabilities	479,847
Net compensated absence payable with prior year	461
Change in net position of gov't activities	\$ 64,880

GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

There is a shortfall on the budgetary revenue due to the higher unearned revenues by \$479,847 than prior year. The unearned revenue is the revenue that has not been received within 60 days following the fiscal year end.

Actual expenditures in the general fund are \$317,498 higher than the original budget, largely due to higher expenditures on program services and some on legal services.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Capital Assets

The RTC's capital assets for its governmental activities as of June 30, 2013 totaled \$7,379 (net of accumulated depreciation of \$62,575). There is no additional purchase on capital assets this fiscal year.

For government-wide financial statement presentation, all depreciable capital assets are depreciated from acquisition date to the end of the current fiscal year. Fund financial statements record capital asset purchases as expenditures.

Unearned revenue

As of June 30, 2013, RTC has unearned revenue of \$758,911. The balance related to the revenue that has not been received within 60 days following fiscal year end. It is caused by the delay in POST and VAWA grant checks issued to our agency, which total more than 95% of the unearned revenues.

Long-term Debt

RTC does not have any long term debt.

**SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
INTERGOVERNMENTAL TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
June 30, 2013**

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>
ASSETS	
Cash and investments with County Treasury	\$ 334,329
Cash in bank	68,065
Accounts receivable	924,506
Capital assets, being depreciated	69,954
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(62,575)</u>
Total Assets	<u>1,334,279</u>
LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable	166,271
Accrued payroll	5,921
Long-term liabilities:	
Due within one year	12,209
Due in more than one year	<u>31,411</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>215,812</u>
NET POSITION	
Net investment in capital assets	7,379
Unrestricted	<u>1,111,088</u>
Total Net Position	<u><u>\$ 1,118,467</u></u>

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements

**SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
INTERGOVERNMENTAL TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2013**

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenue		Net (Expense) Revenue and Change in Net Position
		Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	
Primary Government:				
General government	\$ 4,773,145	\$ 4,837,125	\$ -	\$ 63,980
Total Governmental Activities	<u>\$ 4,773,145</u>	<u>\$ 4,837,125</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>63,980</u>
General Revenues:				
Investment income				<u>900</u>
Total General Revenues				<u>900</u>
Change in Net Position				64,880
Net Position - July 1, 2012				<u>1,053,587</u>
Net Position - June 30, 2013				<u>\$ 1,118,467</u>

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements

**SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
INTERGOVERNMENTAL TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER
BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUND
June 30, 2013**

	<u>General Fund</u>
ASSETS	
Cash and investments with County Treasury	\$ 334,329
Cash in bank	68,065
Accounts receivable	<u>924,506</u>
Total Assets	<u><u>\$ 1,326,900</u></u>
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE	
Liabilities	
Accounts payable	\$ 166,271
Accrued payroll	5,921
Unearned revenue	<u>758,911</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>931,103</u>
Fund Balance	
Unassigned	<u>395,797</u>
Total Fund Balance	<u>395,797</u>
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	<u><u>\$ 1,326,900</u></u>

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements

**SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
INTERGOVERNMENTAL TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER
RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCE SHEET
TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
June 30, 2013**

Total fund balance - governmental funds	\$	395,797
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In governmental funds, only current assets are reported. In the statement of net position, all assets are reported, including capital assets and accumulated depreciation.

Capital assets at historical cost	\$	69,954	
Accumulated depreciation		<u>(62,575)</u>	
Net			7,379

Under modified accrual basis of accounting used in governmental funds, revenues are not recognized for transactions that do not represent an available financial resource. In the statement of net position and statement of activities, however, revenues and assets are reported regardless of when financial resources are available.

Unearned revenue		758,911
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Long-term liabilities: In governmental funds, only current liabilities are reported. In the statement of net position, all liabilities, including long-term liabilities, are reported. The long-term liability relating to governmental activities consists of:

Compensated absences payable		<u>(43,620)</u>
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Net position of governmental activities	\$	<u><u>1,118,467</u></u>
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SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
INTERGOVERNMENTAL TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
GOVERNMENTAL FUND
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2013

	<u>General Fund</u>
Revenues	
Intergovernmental	\$ 4,357,278
Use of money and property	<u>900</u>
Total Revenues	<u>4,358,178</u>
Expenditures	
Current:	
Salaries and benefits	718,042
Services and supplies	4,045,038
Other expenditures	<u>8,366</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>4,771,446</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	(413,268)
Fund Balance, July 1, 2012	<u>809,065</u>
Fund Balance, June 30, 2013	<u><u>\$ 395,797</u></u>

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements

**SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
INTERGOVERNMENTAL TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER
RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES,
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUND
TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2013**

Net change in fund balance - governmental fund	\$ (413,268)
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Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities differ because:

Funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlay is less than depreciation expense in the current period:	(2,160)
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Certain revenues are offset by unearned revenue in the governmental funds because they are not available to pay for current period expenditures. This amount represents the amount by which current year's unearned revenue exceeded prior year's unearned revenue.	479,847
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In the statement of activities, compensated absences are measured by the amounts earned during the fiscal year. In governmental funds, however, expenditures for these items are measured by the amount of financial resources used (essentially the amounts paid). This fiscal year, vacation used exceeded the amounts earned.	461
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Change in net position of governmental activities	<div style="border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 3px double black; padding: 2px 0;">\$ 64,880</div>
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Southern California Intergovernmental Training and Development Center
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2013

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies of the Southern California Intergovernmental Training and Development Center (“ITDC”) conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as applicable to governmental units. The following is a summary of the more significant policies:

A. Reporting Entity

ITDC was created by a Joint Exercise of Powers Agreement (the “Agreement”) entered into on December 1, 1972, between the State of California, the County of San Diego (the “County”), and the Cities of Carlsbad, Chula Vista, Coronado, Del Mar, El Cajon, Escondido, Imperial Beach, La Mesa, National City, Oceanside, San Diego, San Marcos, and Vista. The purpose of the Agreement was to create an agency to assist the parties in their efforts to develop and implement employee-training programs. The Agreement provides that ITDC shall be administered by the Board of Directors equal in number to the number of parties who become and remain parties to the Agreement.

B. Basis of Accounting

The accounting records are maintained on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Expenditures are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred and revenues are recorded when received in cash, unless they are susceptible to accrual: i.e., measurable and available to finance ITDC’s operations or a material amount and not received at the normal time of receipt prior to year end.

C. Basis of Presentation

In June 1999, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) issued Statement No. 34. GASB Statement No. 34 establishes new requirements and a new reporting model for the annual financial reports of state and local governments. The statement was developed to make annual reports of state and local governments easier to understand and more useful to the people who use governmental financial information to make decisions.

- **Management’s Discussion and Analysis** – GASB requires that financial statements be accompanied by a narrative introduction and analytical overview of ITDC’s financial activities in the form of “Management’s Discussion and Analysis” (MD&A). This analysis is similar to the analysis provided in the annual reports of private-sector organizations.
- **Government-wide Financial Statements** – This reporting model includes financial statements prepared using the full accrual basis of accounting for all of ITDC’s activities. It reports all current and noncurrent revenues and costs of providing services. The Government-wide Financial Statements consist of the following:

Statement of Net Position – The statement of net position is designed to display the financial position of the government. The net position of ITDC is broken down into three categories – net investment in capital assets, restricted, and unrestricted.

Statement of Activities – The government-wide statement of activities reports expenses and revenues in a format that focuses on the cost of each of ITDC’s functions. The expense of individual functions is compared to the revenue generated directly by the function.

Southern California Intergovernmental Training and Development Center
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2013

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

C. Basis of Presentation (Continued)

Accordingly, ITDC has recorded long-term assets and liabilities in the statement of net position, and has reported all revenues and the cost of providing services using the full accrual basis of accounting in the statement of activities.

Government-wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all activities of the primary government. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities are supported by contributions and investment income.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include: charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment; and grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment.

Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

General Budget Policies

An operating budget is adopted each fiscal year on the modified accrual basis, except that encumbrances are treated as budgeted expenditures in the fiscal year of the commitment to purchase. For purposes of budgetary presentation, actual expenditures are adjusted to include encumbrances outstanding at fiscal year-end. There were no encumbrances outstanding at June 30, 2013. All amendments to the adopted budget require Board approval and, as such, reported budget figures are subsequently amended by the Board. Unencumbered appropriations lapse at fiscal year-end.

Encumbrances

Encumbrances represent commitments related to unperformed contracts for goods or services. Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for expenditures of resources are recorded in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, is utilized as an extension of formal budgetary control in the governmental fund. Encumbrances outstanding at year-end are reported as assignment of fund balance and do not constitute expenditures or liabilities, because the commitments will be honored during the subsequent fiscal year. There were no assignments for encumbrances at June 30, 2013.

Long-Term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt, and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities. Initial-issue premiums as well as issuance costs, are deferred and amortized over the life of the debt using the straight-line method. The difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of refunded debt (deferred amount on refunding) is amortized over the shorter of the lives of the refunding debt or remaining life of the refunded debt. Issuance costs are reported as deferred charges. Amortization of premiums and deferred amounts on refunding are included as interest expense, whereas the amortization of issuance costs are included as a general government expense.

Southern California Intergovernmental Training and Development Center
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2013

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

C. Basis of Presentation (Continued)

Long-Term Obligations (Continued)

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize premiums and issuance costs during the period issued. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received are reported as other financing sources. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

Net Position

In the government-wide financial statements, net position is reported in three categories: net investment in capital assets, restricted net position, and unrestricted net position. Restricted net position represent net position restricted by parties outside of ITDC (such as creditors, grantors, contributors, laws, and regulations of other governments) and includes unspent proceeds of bonds issued to acquire or construct capital assets.

Fund Balances

As of June 30, 2013, fund balances of the governmental funds are classified as follows:

Nonspendable – amounts that cannot be spent either because they are in nonspendable form or because they are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

Restricted – amounts that can be spent only for specific purposes because of constitutional provisions or enabling legislation or because of constraints that are externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or the laws or regulations of other governments.

Committed – amounts that can be used only for specific purposes determined by a formal action of the governing board is the highest level of decision-making authority for ITDC. Commitments may be established, modified, or rescinded only through ordinances or resolutions approved by the governing board.

Assigned – amounts that do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed but that are intended to be used for specific purposes. Under ITDC's adopted policy, only the governing board or director may assign amounts for specific purposes.

Unassigned – all other spendable amounts.

When an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available, the District considers restricted funds to have been spent first. When an expenditure is incurred for which committed, assigned, or unassigned fund balance are available, ITDC considers amounts to have been spent first out of committed funds, then assigned funds, and finally unassigned funds, as needed, unless the governing board has provided otherwise in its commitment or assignment actions.

Southern California Intergovernmental Training and Development Center
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2013

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

C. Basis of Presentation (Continued)

Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of certain assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the basic financial statements, and the related reported amounts of revenues and expenses/expenditures during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Management believes that the estimates are reasonable.

D. Major Funds

GASB Statement No. 34 requires that ITDC's major governmental type funds be identified and presented separately in the fund financial statements. Major funds are defined as funds that have either assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenditures equal to or greater than ten percent of their fund-type total and five percent of the grand total of all fund types excluding fiduciary fund types.

ITDC reported the following major governmental fund in the accompanying financial statements:

General Fund - This fund is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The general fund is ITDC's operating fund.

E. Governmental Fund Type

The accounts of ITDC are organized into a fund (General Fund), which is considered a separate accounting entity. The fund is a governmental fund type with the flow of current financial resources as the measurement focus. The expendable available financial resources and related current liabilities devoted to financing the general services that ITDC performs for its members are included in the general fund. Cost reimbursements and other revenue used to finance the operations of ITDC are specific resources included in this fund. The fund is also charged with the costs of operating ITDC. It includes the resources allocated for the purpose of carrying on specific activities in accordance with laws, regulations or other restrictions.

ITDC's financial transactions are included in the County of San Diego (County) accounting system. The fund is identified in the County's accounting records as ITDC fund. It is presented in the County's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report as an interest bearing trust fund with the fiduciary fund type to inform the reader of the relationship between the County and ITDC's operations. The County's budgeting and accounting procedures are consistent with this presentation.

Southern California Intergovernmental Training and Development Center
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2013

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

E. Governmental Fund Type (Continued)

The General Fund, rather than a trust fund, is presented herein in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America appropriate for a legally separate, economically independent, local governmental entity. The amounts presented in ITDC's General Fund are directly reconcilable to the accounts maintained by the County.

F. Financial Statement Elements

Cash and Investments – Cash and investments are stated at fair value. Cash deposits are at carrying value, which reasonably estimates fair value. Investments in governmental investment pools are reported at fair value per share of the pool's underlying portfolio. ITDC's cash is deposited into the County's Treasury. The County Treasury maintains a cash and investment pool that is available for use by all funds of the County, as well as the funds of other agencies for which the County Treasury is the depository. Interest earned on the pooled fund is allocated based on the average daily cash balances of the participating funds. Further disclosures regarding the County's cash and investment pool are included in the notes of the County's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

Interfund Receivables/Payables – Short-term loan receivables and payables are reported as "due from other funds" and "due to other funds," respectively.

Capital Assets – Capital assets, which include land, buildings, equipment, infrastructure, and construction in progress, are reported in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by ITDC as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair value at the date of donation. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend asset lives are not capitalized.

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are completed.

G. New Accounting Pronouncements

Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 60

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013, the ITDC implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 60, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Service Concession Arrangements." This Statement is effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2011. The objective of this Statement is to improve financial reporting by addressing issues related to Service Concession Arrangements. This Statement improves consistency in reporting and enhances the comparability of the accounting and financial reporting of Service Concession Arrangements among state and local governments. Implementation of the GASB Statement No. 60, did not have an impact on the ITDC's financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013.

Southern California Intergovernmental Training and Development Center
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2013

G. New Accounting Pronouncements (Continued)

Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 61

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013, the ITDC implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 61 “The Financial Reporting Entity: Omnibus”, an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 34. This statement is effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2012. The objective of this Statement is to improve financial reporting for component units. The Statement modifies certain requirements for inclusion of component units in the financial reporting entity and clarifies the reporting of equity interests in legally separate organizations. Implementation of the GASB Statement No. 61, did not have an impact on the ITDC’s financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013.

Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 62

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013, the ITDC implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 62 “Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance Contained in *Pre-November 30, 1989 FASB and AICPA Pronouncements*.” This Statement is effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2011. The objective of this Statement is to incorporate into the GASB’s authoritative literature certain accounting and financial reporting guidance that is included in the FASB and AICPA pronouncements issued on or before November 30, 1989. This Statement specifically identifies and consolidates the accounting and financial reporting provisions that apply to state and local governments. Implementation of the GASB Statement No. 62, did not have an impact on the ITDC’s financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013.

Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 63

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013, the District implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 63, “Financial Reporting of Deferred Outflows of Resources, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position.” This Statement is effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2011. The objective of this Statement is to establish guidance for reporting deferred outflows or resources, deferred inflows of resources, and net position in a statement of financial position. This Statement sets forth framework that specifies where deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources, as well as assets and liabilities should be displayed. This Statement also specifies how net position, no longer referred to as net assets, should be displayed. Implementation of the Statement and the impact of the District’s financial statements are explained in Note 9 – Net Position.

Note 2 – Cash and Investments

Cash resources of ITDC are combined with the cash resources of the County to form a pool of cash that is managed by the County Treasurer. As provided for by the Government Code, the cash balance of substantially all County funds and certain entities are pooled and invested by the County Treasurer for the purpose of increasing interest earnings through investment activities. ITDC’s net share of the total pooled cash and investments is included in the accompanying statement of net assets under the caption “Cash and Investments”. Interest earned on investments is deposited to certain participating County funds and entities, including ITDC, based upon their average daily cash balance during the allocation month.

Southern California Intergovernmental Training and Development Center
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2013

Note 2 – Cash and Investments (Continued)

Cash and investments as of June 30, 2013 are classified in the accompanying financial statements as follows:

Statement of net position:

Cash with County Treasury	\$ 334,329
Cash in bank	<u>68,065</u>
Total cash and investments	<u><u>\$ 402,394</u></u>

Cash and investments are presented on the accompanying basic financial statements, as follows:

Cash in bank, statement of net position	\$ 68,065
Cash with County Treasury	<u>334,329</u>
Total cash and investments	<u><u>\$ 402,394</u></u>

Further disclosures regarding the County's cash and investment pool including investment policy are included in the notes to the County's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013.

Investments Authorized by the California Government Code

ITDC does not have its own investment policy and it follows the investment policy of the County of San Diego. The table below identifies the investment types that are authorized for ITDC by the California Government Code (or the County of San Diego's investment policy, where more restrictive). The table also identifies certain provisions of the California Government Code (or the County of San Diego's investment policy, where more restrictive) that address interest rate risk, credit risk, and concentration of credit risk.

Authorized Investment Type	Maximum Maturity	Maximum Percentage of Portfolio	Maximum Investment in One Issuer
U.S. Treasury Obligations	5 years	None	None
Agency Obligations	5 years	None	35%
Local Agency Obligations	5 years	15%	10%
Bankers' Acceptances	180 days	40%	5%
Commercial Paper	270 days	40%	5%
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	5 years	30%	5%
Repurchase Agreements	1 year	40%	10-15%
Reverse Repurchase Agreements	92 days	20%	10%
Corporate Medium-Term Notes	5 years	30%	5%
Money Market Mutual Funds	N/A	15%	10%
Bond Funds	N/A	2.5%	2.5%
Pass-Through Securities	5 years	20%	5%

Southern California Intergovernmental Training and Development Center
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2013

Note 2 – Cash and Investments (Continued)

Disclosures Relating to Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment is, the greater the sensitivity of its fair value to changes in market interest rates.

Information about the sensitivity of the fair values of ITDC's investments to market interest rate fluctuations is provided by the following table that shows the distribution of ITDC's investments by maturity:

Investment Type	Totals	Remaining Maturity (in Months)					
		12 Months Or Less	13 to 24 Months	25-36 Months	37-48 Months	49-60 Months	More Than 60 Months
County investment pool	\$ 334,329	\$ 334,329	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total	<u>\$ 334,329</u>	<u>\$ 334,329</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

Disclosures Relating to Credit Risk

Generally, credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. This is measured by the assignment of a rating by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. Presented below is the minimum rating required by (where applicable) the California Government Code, County's investment policy, or debt agreements, and the actual rating, as of fiscal year end, for each investment type.

Investment Type	Amount	Minimum Legal Rating	Exempt From Disclosure	Rating as of Fiscal Year End			
				AAA	AA	A	Not Rated
County investment pool	\$ 334,329	N/A	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 334,329
Total	<u>\$ 334,329</u>		<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 334,329</u>

Investments with Fair Values Highly Sensitive to Interest Rate Fluctuations

ITDC's investments include no investments that are highly sensitive to interest rate fluctuations (to a greater degree than already indicated in the information provided above) as of June 30, 2013.

Southern California Intergovernmental Training and Development Center
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2013

Note 2 – Cash and Investments (Continued)

Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, a government will not be able to recover its deposits or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty (e.g. broker-dealer) to a transaction, a government will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of another party. The California Government Code and County's investment policy do not contain legal or policy requirements that would limit the exposure to custodial credit risk for deposits or investments, other than the following provision for deposits: The California Government Code requires that a financial institution secure deposits made by state or local governmental units by pledging securities in an undivided collateral pool held by a depository regulated under state law (unless so waived by the government unit). The fair value of the pledged securities in the collateral pool must equal at least 110% of the total amount deposited by the public agencies. California law also allows financial institutions to secure ITDC deposits by pledging first trust deed mortgage notes having a value of 150% of the secured public deposits.

As of June 30, 2013, none of ITDC's deposits with financial institutions were in excess of federal depository insurance limits.

Investment in San Diego Investment Pool

ITDC is a voluntary participant in the pool regulated by the California Government Code Sections 53601 and 53635, under the oversight of the Treasurer of the County of San Diego. The fair value of ITDC's investment in the pool is reported in the accompanying financial statements at amounts based upon the ITDC's pro-rata share of the fair value provided by the County of San Diego for the entire pool portfolio (in relation to the amortized cost of that portfolio). The balance available for withdrawal is based on the accounting records maintained by the pool, which are recorded on a cash basis.

Note 3 – Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable consisted of contract receivables from various agencies.

Southern California Intergovernmental Training and Development Center
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2013

Note 4 – Capital Assets

	Balance July 1, 2012	Additions	Deletions	Balance June 30, 2013
Capital assets, being depreciated				
Furniture and equipment	\$ 69,954	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 69,954
Total capital assets being depreciated	69,954			69,954
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Furniture and equipment	(60,415)	(2,160)		(62,575)
Total accumulated depreciation	(60,415)	(2,160)		(62,575)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	<u>\$ 9,539</u>	<u>\$ (2,160)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 7,379</u>

Note 5 – Unearned Revenue

As of June 30, 2013, ITDC had unearned revenue of \$758,911 in the Balance Sheet of the Governmental Fund. The balance relates to the revenue that has not been received within 60 days following fiscal year end.

Note 6 – Compensated Absences

As of June 30, 2013, ITDC had an accrued vacation balance of \$43,620.

	Balance July 1, 2012	Additions	Deletions	Balance June 30, 2013	Due in one year
Compensated Absences	<u>\$ 44,081</u>	<u>\$ 14,265</u>	<u>\$ 14,726</u>	<u>\$ 43,620</u>	<u>\$ 12,209</u>

Note 7 – Defined Benefit Pension Plan

A. Plan Description

ITDC contributes to the California Public Employees Retirement System (PERS), an agent multiple-employer public employee defined benefit pension plan. PERS provides retirement, disability benefits, annual cost-of-living adjustments, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. PERS acts as a common investment and administrative agent for participating public entities within the State of California. Benefit provisions and all other requirements are established by state statute. Copies of PERS' annual financial report may be obtained from their executive office: 400 P Street, Sacramento, CA 95814.

B. Funding Policy

Active participants are required to contribute 7% of their annual covered salary. Effective July 1, 2011, ITDC elected to contribute 4% of the employees' required contribution, instead of the total required contribution of 7%. Effective July 1, 2012, all active participants contributed the full 7% of the required employee contribution.

Southern California Intergovernmental Training and Development Center
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2013

Note 7 – Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

B. Funding Policy (Continued)

ITDC is required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate calculated as a percentage of covered payroll. The employer contribution rate for the Fiscal Year 2012-2013 was 14.962%. Benefit provisions and contribution requirements of participants are established by State statute and the employer contribution rate is established and may be amended by PERS.

C. Annual Pension Costs

For 2012-2013, ITDC's annual pension cost was \$72,775. The \$72,775 contributed for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2013 was equal to 100% of the required contribution for that fiscal year. ITDC's annual pension costs for fiscal years ending June 30, 2013, 2012, and 2011, were \$72,775, \$68,125, and \$62,210, respectively, and equal 100% of the required contributions for each fiscal year.

Note 8 – Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability

Excess of expenditures over appropriations in the general fund is as follows:

<u>Fund/Department</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>	<u>Excess</u>
General Fund:			
Services and supplies	\$ 4,045,038	\$ 3,689,741	\$ (355,297)
	<u>\$ 4,045,038</u>	<u>\$ 3,689,741</u>	<u>\$ (355,297)</u>

Note 9 – Net Position

A. Net Position

Net position is the excess of all ITDC's assets over all its liabilities, regardless of fund. Net position is divided into three captions under GASB Statement No. 34. These captions apply only to net position, which is determined only at the government-wide level, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds and are described below.

Net investment in capital assets describes the portion of net position which is represented by the current net book value of ITDC's capital assets, less the outstanding balance of any debt issued to finance these assets.

Restricted describes the portion of net position which is restricted as to use by the terms and conditions of agreements with outside parties, governmental regulations, laws, or other restrictions which ITDC cannot unilaterally alter. These principally include developer fees received for use on capital projects or debt service requirements.

Unrestricted describes the portion of net position which is not restricted as to use.

Southern California Intergovernmental Training and Development Center
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2013

Note 10 – Commitments and Contingencies

General Litigation

In the normal course of operations, ITDC has been subjected to certain routine litigation matters which are relevant to ITDC. The ultimate outcome of these lawsuits is not presently determinable; however, in the opinion of management, the amount of losses that might be sustained, if any, would not materially affect the financial position of ITDC.

Note 11 – Management Review of Subsequent Events

ITDC's management has evaluated subsequent events through December 16, 2013, the date these financial statements were available to be issued, and has determined there were no other material events requiring disclosure.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

**SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
INTERGOVERNMENTAL TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
GENERAL FUND
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2013**

	Original Budgeted Amount	Final Budgeted Amount	Actual Amount	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenues				
Intergovernmental	\$ 4,467,781	\$ 4,467,781	\$ 4,357,278	\$ (110,503)
Use of money and property			900	900
Total Revenues	<u>4,467,781</u>	<u>4,467,781</u>	<u>4,358,178</u>	<u>(109,603)</u>
Expenditures				
Current:				
Salaries and benefits	748,860	748,860	718,042	30,818
Services and supplies	3,689,741	3,689,741	4,045,038	(355,297)
Other expenditure	<u>15,347</u>	<u>15,347</u>	<u>8,366</u>	<u>6,981</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>4,453,948</u>	<u>4,453,948</u>	<u>4,771,446</u>	<u>(317,498)</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	13,833	13,833	(413,268)	(427,101)
Fund Balance, July 1, 2012	<u>809,065</u>	<u>809,065</u>	<u>809,065</u>	
Fund Balance, June 30, 2013	<u>\$ 822,898</u>	<u>\$ 822,898</u>	<u>\$ 395,797</u>	<u>\$ (427,101)</u>